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MEASUREMENTS OF
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June 2020

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Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy

Under DOE Idaho Operations Office Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517

Mesoscale Thermal Transport Measurements of Multi-phase Nuclear Fuels Using a Square-wave Pulse Thermoreflectance Technique



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Background

- > Accurate determination of thermal conductivity (k) in fresh and irradiated nuclear fuel materials requires a measurement technique with mesoscale resolution
- New technique uses modulated pump/probe lasers to excite/monitor surface temperature of gold coated polished sample; convolved spot size (~2 µm)
- Pump laser triggered by square-wave signal from function generator, and photodetector and digital oscilloscope used to collect and record probe signal

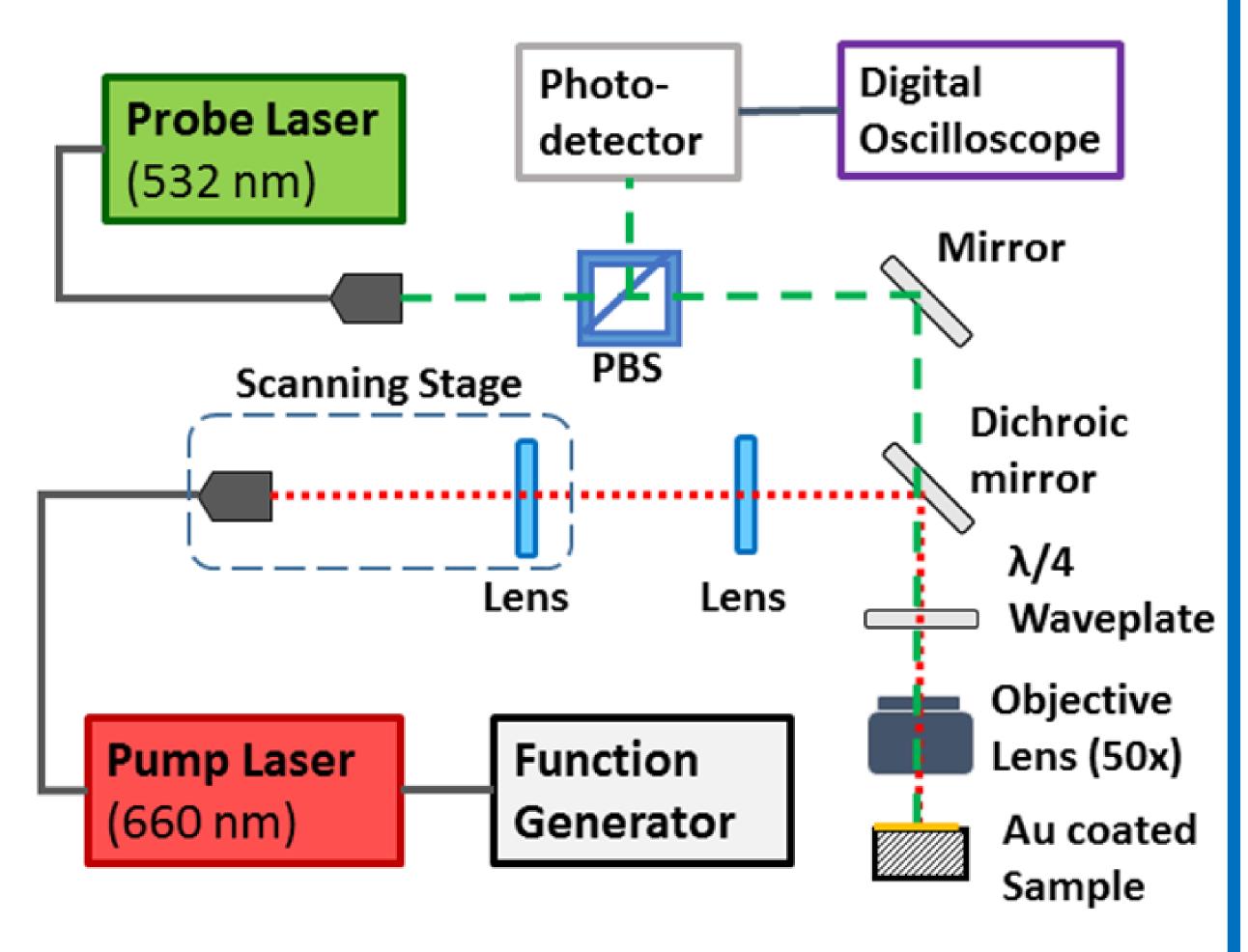


Fig. 1. Squarewave-pulse thermoreflectance experiment configuration diagram. A 660 nm pump laser is used to heat the surface of a gold coated sample (a~100 nm thick) and a 532 nm probe laser detects the surface temperature from which the thermal diffusivity can be calculated.

Experimental Methods

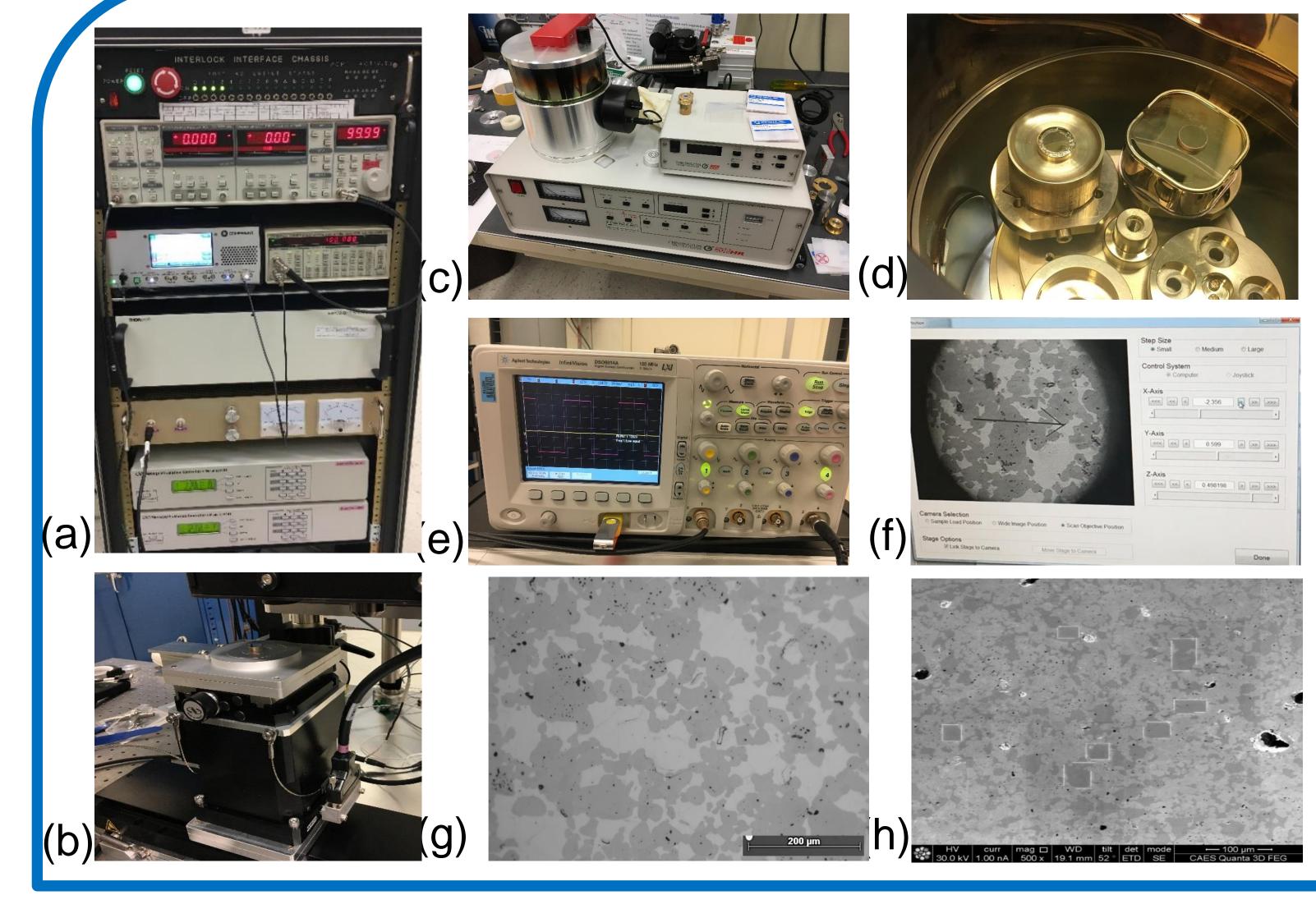
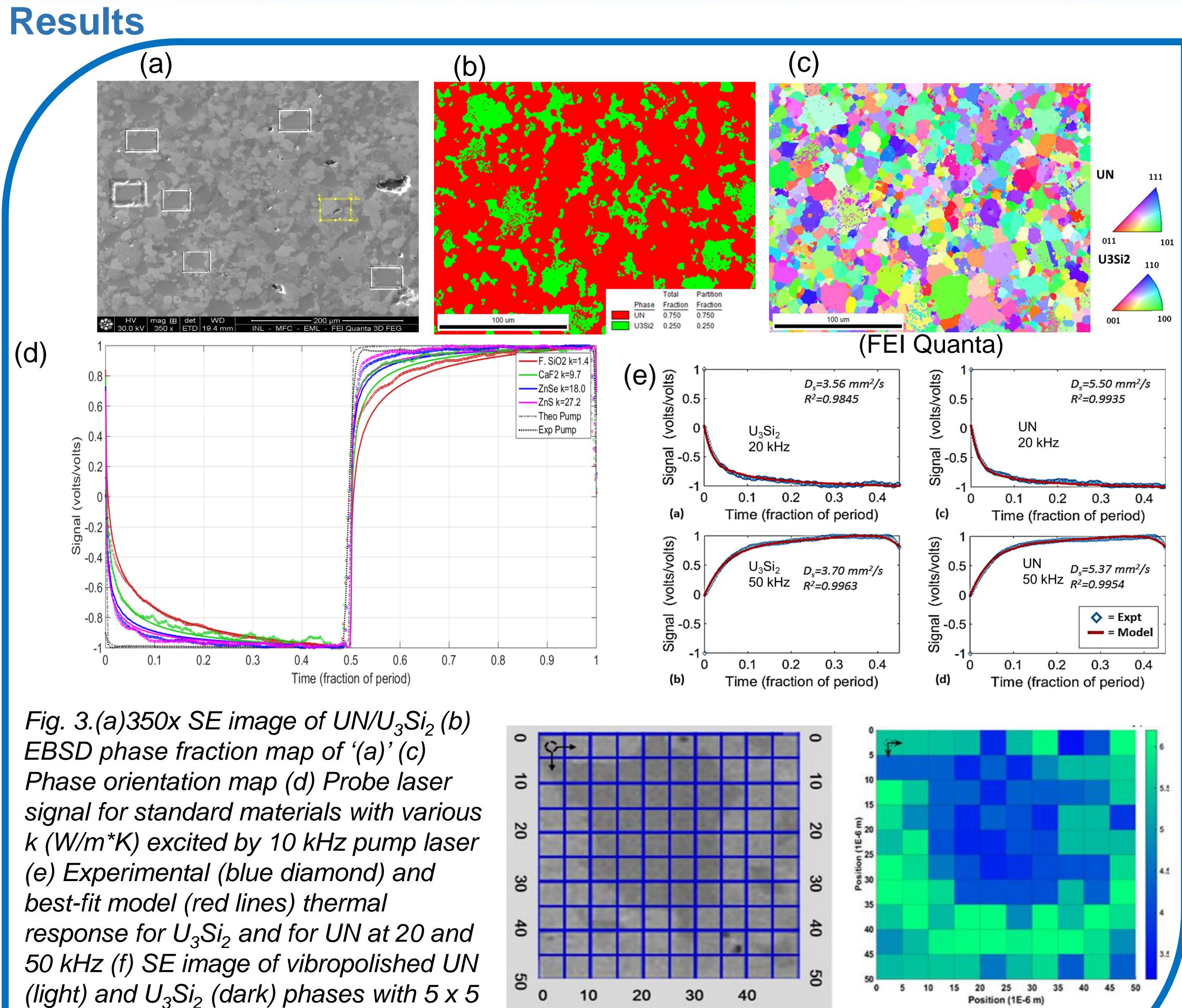


Fig. 2.(a) Thermal conductivity microscope instrument chassis (b) Motorized sample stage and focus objective (c) Sputter coater (d) planetary stage with gold coated samples (e) digital oscilloscope for (f) Matlab based user interface (g)1000x optical image of UN/U_3Si_2 (70/30 vol%) polished specimen (UN=dark U_3Si_2 =light) (h) 500 x SE image of same sample with UN (light) and U₃Si₂ (dark) phases



Summary and Conclusions

µm overlaid grid. (g)Thermal diffusivity

map of '(f)' (in (10 ⁻⁶ m²/s))

- > Laser based thermoreflectance techniques are an attractive option for determining local thermal transport of fresh or post-irradiated nuclear fuel
- > Square-wave pulse technique validated using gold coated fused SiO₂, CaF₂, ZnSe, and ZnS standards with k range of 1.4 - 27.2 W/m-K; spot size of ~2 μ m
- > Determined local thermal diffusivity of both U₃Si₂/UN phases in a composite fuel
- > Used to generate 2D-diffusivity maps of multi-phase regions of interest

This research was funded by the Nuclear Science User Facility as well as the Department of Energy Nuclear Technology Research and Development program through contract DE-AC07-05ID14517.